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Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

SICKLES ACQUITTED.

The disgraceful confession extorted by Sickles from his wife was not enough to insure his conviction. He is acquitted.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We have, under the telegraphic head, a few important items of European news, by which war seems inevitable. They are from the budget of the *Circassia* which passed Cape Race yesterday afternoon.

The Growing Crop.

Our former fellow citizen, Sylvester Sexton, Esq., has favored us with specimens of the "growing crop" in south-eastern Missouri. The heads of wheat are full and plump, and were cut from Stalks fifty-seven inches high. The apples, cherries, pears and peaches are as large as bullets. Potato vines, corn and cotton are also among the specimens, from all which we are thoroughly convinced, when looking at our leaden eyes, that we live in a northern latitude; and yet the hands from which these growing fruits were taken, lie directly west of the southern point of our own "Prairie State."

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad will, in a few months, be completed through a portion of South-eastern Missouri, and bring us into direct communication with this early fruit-growing region, to the great advantage, both of Missouri and northern Illinois. The road has a grant of lands from Government to aid in its construction. six hundred thousand acres of which will soon be ready for market, If any of our northern readers have a fancy for more genial clime, a favorable opportunity will be offered them for settlement. The lands are represented to be of excellent quality, and we presume will attract a large emigration.

The Produce Trade of Chicago.

The receipts of produce during the past week were:—7,896 bbls flour; 53,424 bu wheat; 68,530 bu corn; 6,171 bu oats; 1,170 bu rye; 15 bu barley—equal to 163,739 bu grain, against 227,048 bu received during the corresponding week in 1858. The total receipts of Breadstuffs since the first of January are; 498,918 bbls flour; 597,319 bu wheat; 775,984 bu corn; 137,444 bu oats; 14,605 bu rye; 56,633 bu barley—equal to 2,104,573 bu grain, against 3,559,145 bushels received during the same period in 1858.

The exports of breadstuffs during the past week were:—3643 bbls flour; 31,258 bu wheat; 24,299 bu corn; 1,053 bu oats; 100 bu barley. The total exports since the 1st of January foot up as follows:—37,201 bbls flour; 358,562 bu wheat; 229,042 bu corn; 45,978 bu oats; 16,245 bu barley—equal to 931,834 bu grain, against 2,313,409 bu exported during the same period in 1858.

Of the wheat exported last week, 26,700 bushels went to Oswego, 1,305 bu to Collingwood, and the balance to no specific destination. Of the corn exported last week, 15,339 bu went to Buffalo; 32,913 bu went to Oswego; 500 bu went to Kingston; 3,861 bu to Collingwood, and the balance to lumber ports and points along the railways. Of the wheat exported since the 1st of January, *75,986 bushels went to supply western miners in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan, besides about 100,000 bushels to supply Canadian millers, distillers, and other consumers*—showing a drain on this market of over 175,000 bushels weekly. Of the Flour exported since January 1, *3,374 bbls have been shipped back into Illinois and Iowa.* Of the Corn exported since the 1st of January, *107,596 bushels have been shipped by railways into Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Ohio.*

The amount of flour and grain in store in this city Saturday last was as follows:—27,800 bbls. flour; 341,356 bu spring wheat; 157,046 bu winter wheat; 136,679 bu corn; 117,008 bu oats; 179 bu rye; and 46,783 bu barley. At the corresponding date in 1858, there were in store, 46,494 bbls flour; 860,316 bu spring wheat; 9,098 bu winter wheat; 51,120 bu corn; 92,927 bu oats; and 37,561 bu barley.

The closing prices of Breadstuffs yesterday evening, compared with the prices which ruled a year ago, as follows:

	April 26.	April 26.
Flour, bbls, Spring Extra	$3 70 @5 20	$3 25 @3 75
" " Winter Extra	4 25 @4 50	4 25 @4 50
Wheat, No. 1 Milwaukee	0 94 @1 00	0 81 @0 82
" Standard Spring	0 91 @0 92½	0 82½@0 82
Corn, Canal and River	0 40 @0 40½	0 45 @0 46
" No. 1	0 37 @ —	0 42½@ —
Oats	0 26 @0 27	0 29 @0 30
Barley	0 50 @0 75	0 70 @0 80

The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.

The advertisement of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, with change of time and notice of an additional train, will be found in the appropriate column. It is understood by trains to run to accommodate passengers arriving here by the day trains from the east. It enables them to reach Milwaukee ahead of the famous "cut off," and hence the route will be preferred, as it ensures both speed and safety. It gives us pleasure to say also, that for all places west of Milwaukee, by this road and the Milwaukee & La Crosse and the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railways, the fare is precisely the same as it is by the steamers across the Lake.

Our citizens are under many obligations to Mr. Superintendent Sykes and the managers of the Chicago & Milwaukee road, for their watchful care of the interests of the city.

The Grand Trunk Extension from Port Huron.—The stockholders of this line had a meeting last week, at which Thos. Baring, (of the firm of Baring Brothers,) R. D. Hodgson and Geo. C. Glinn, of London, England, were elected Directors of the road, in place of Messrs. Thos. A. Gait and James Ross, of Canada, who had resigned. It was understood, at this meeting, that the most vigorous efforts should be made to complete the road by the first of September, when the main line will probably be completed to Sarnia. We understand it was also agreed to construct the road on the narrow gauge common to the roads of this State, but whether this change in the gauge is to be considered final, we are not able to say.

We mention, in connection with the above, from a Detroit paper, that T. D. Hall, Esq., formerly of this city, has been appointed agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, for the city of Detroit. Mr. Hall is an active, energetic man, and will prove a most valuable acquisition to the Grand Trunk Road.

Steamer Eolian Sunk in Lake Pepin.

From the St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat* of Saturday, April 23d, we extract the following account of the destruction of the steamer Eolian, and loss of four lives:

The steamer Milwaukee, which arrived yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, brought intelligence of the sinking of the steamer Eolian, Capt. Thomas, in Lake Pepin, about one mile from the east shore, and nearly opposite Lake City. We learn from John Cochrane, Clerk of the Milwaukee, that the Eolian started from Reed's Landing at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday morning, following in the wake of the Milwaukee, and the W. L. Ewing which was ahead of the Milwaukee. After getting in the calm passage six miles, the W. L. Ewing steered for the east shore, while the Milwaukee went up on the west shore. The Eolian, in the mean time, had passed behind about three lengths; and when just opposite Lake City, the ice closed suddenly upon the Eolian, cutting her hull on both sides, when she sank rapidly to the cabin floor.

It is supposed that the hull parted from the cabin, and went to the bottom. One cabin passenger, an old man, and three deck passengers, a German, his wife and grown up daughter, were lost. A child, the only remaining member of this family, was saved. The steward, one H. H. Peters sails, box, check 784; David Kimball, black trunk; do, black trunk; do, black trunk; do, black trunk; do, black trunk; do, black trunk; do, black trunk; No mark, black trunk; No mark, black trunk; No mark, black trunk; No mark, black trunk; No mark, black trunk; No mark, black trunk; do, black trunk; do, black trunk; do, black trunk; do, black trunk; do, black trunk; do

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

LETTER WRITING.

In spite of the mournful experiences of their predecessors, American candidates for office will write letters. Letter writing is to them what the halter or the laudanum bottle is to the suicide. Mr. Bates, of Missouri, has just tried his hand at the dangerous practice, and has succeeded in knocking the political breath out of his body in the first two paragraphs of his published effort. Had he gone to work determinedly, and with murder in his eye, to slaughter himself, he could not have done more execution than is his first attempt at letter writing. There is a lesson and a warning for twenty-seven candidates in the field. Who of them will write the next letter? It is Cristeden's turn now!

TEN MATTESON FRAUD.

The Illinois State Journal replies tartly to our reasons for not lumbering our columns with the details of the testimony before the Investigating Committee, which has, for a long time, been engaged in looking into the fraud on the Treasury of the State. Once again we say, that every material point in that testimony has been presented to the people of Illinois, not once, but repeatedly, by this paper; and that we only, of all the journals of the State, dared spread them before the public when they were first brought to light. But for the contentment of our contemporary, we state them again, with much more brevity and succinctness than ever before.

1. Josiah McRoberts, Canal Trustee, handed over to Joel A. Matteson, then Governor of Illinois, a large amount of unissued canal checks.

2. Nothing was ever seen or heard of these checks thereafter, until they were presented by Matteson, at the Fund Commissioner's office for the purpose of getting an equivalent amount of State bonds therefor.

3. The checks were funded by Matteson in his own name, at various and sundry fictitious persons, though he or his agents received the bonds.

4. The modest sum of $223,000 was taken out of the State by this sharp practice.

5. Matteson got the money, but he fails to recollect where he got the checks.

6. Neither Gov. Bissell nor any other of the State officers, the Fund Commissioner's Clerk who had also been Matteson's clerk; alone excepted, knew anything of this business.

There, that's all there is of it, and all that is as familiar to our readers as the letters of the alphabet. We should not throw any new light on the subject if we should fill our columns for a month with the interrogations of the Committee and the answers of the witnesses. We hope the *Journal* is satisfied, and that when it gets any new light on the subject, it will not fail to let us know.

TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.

Present difficulties with the neighboring Republic of Nicaragua seem to be disposed of by the treaty which has just been concluded between that State and the United States Government. The details of that treaty are coming to light through the guarded revelations of Mr. Buchanan's organ; and if we may rely upon what the *Constitution* says, we are ready for once to concede that the President has wisely and satisfactorily disposed of a vexatious and dangerous dispute. We are told that "the treaty makes no provision for the landing of United States troops in Nicaragua with a view to expel any filibustering expedition that may have effected a descent upon that State, but does contain a provision allowing our Government to land forces within its territory in order to protect the persons and property of our citizens when in danger." The treaty also contains a provision permitting the United States, at their pleasure, to send troops and munitions of war across the transit routes, with the reservation that they shall not be employed against any of the States of Central America which are in amity with Nicaragua. Upon these points we learn that the treaty concedes all that our Government has asked or could desire. We are also pleased to be informed that a good understanding continues to exist between the two Governments. Government in respect to the most feasible mode in which the long-standing controversies that have arisen with regard to Central America, under the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, should be brought to an amicable and satisfactory termination."

It is cause for wonder that while we can congratulate the country upon the termination of a troublesome affair, we can also praise the President, whom it is usually our lot to censure. But will he send the treaty into the Senate for ratification? Let us withhold all commendation until we see what speculator in Transit or Tehuantepec stock gets hold of him next.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN REFORMS.

The politicians and statesmen in this country, who are not mere spoilsmen and place-hunters, watch the proceedings of the British Parliament with keen attention; and are always ready to copy whatever the logic or experience of the Mother Country proves to be worthy of imitation. In spite of the progressive character of our institutions, and the readiness of our people to adopt any change for which a plausible reason can be urged, most of the solid reforms which affect legislation, the practice of courts of justice, and, through them the liberty of the citizen, have come from the other side of the water. We have, it is true, with doubtful propriety and expediency, outstripped all English innovators in some matters of moment—those especially which relate to the choice of judges, the tenure of their offices, &c.; but while our daily experience proves the wisdom of the lessons that we have learned from them, the same experience is making us distrustful of many of the supposed reforms which have had their origin here. The English, less facile than the Americans, or wanting confidence in our methods of thought and tests of value, do not give the same credit to our experiments which we accord to theirs. For instance—the Vote by Ballot is one of the institutions of this country. It is being generally adopted in all the States; and its value as a method of expressing the unbiased will of electors is everywhere acknowledged. But as yet, England refuses to adopt it. A proposition to do so was lately negatived by a decisive vote. The regret of those who hoped for the passage of the Reform Bill, will be quickened by this failure. It was hoped that it would partially compensate for the refusal to extend the elective franchise, and that it would render more tolerable the restrictions by which the right of suffrage is hampered. But English conservatism was too steadfast for Yankee innovation, and the Vote by Ballot is one of the reforms yet to be attained.

While the discussion, which resulted thus unfavorably, was going on, one of the most eminent of the English jurists was pressing another measure which would, we think, fall to meet with popular favor in any State of the Union. We refer to Lord Campbell and his proposition to make the verdict of a majority of a jury binding upon the parties in trial. Several distinguished American lawyers have heretofore advanced arguments in favor of the change which Lord Campbell proposes; but their suggestions have not met with any attention from either the people or the Bar. The proposition failed to meet parliamentary sanction in England; but the failure is only an earnest of its future success; and when it succeeds, America will be ready for its adoption. In return for the boon, Michigan, by effecting the abolition of the Grand Jury in her Judicial system is working out a problem, which when demonstrated, John Bull may profit by. It is too early in the progress of the experiment to predict what its result will be; but the friends of the innovation feel assured that Great Britain will not be ashamed, though she refuses to adopt the ballot, to put in practice what they will prove to be good for the State and safe for the citizen.

Thus the interchange of reforms between the two great constitutional countries goes on; and thus, though the Anglo-Saxon race is separated into two families, it is working out for the benefit of the whole world, the knotty points in government, over which competing nations have struggled and gone to their death.

The Cleveland Congregational Conference.

The Cleveland Congregational Conference held its Semi-Annual Sessions at East Cleveland, April 19th and 20th. Rev. J. A. Thome, Moderator. Fourteen churches were represented by their delegates. Sixteen ministers were present.

The evening of Wednesday was devoted to a discussion of the recent prosecution of several citizens of Oberlin and Wellington before the U. S. Court at Cleveland. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. C. W. Torrey, J. A. Thome, T. W. Torrey, Fayette Shepherd, John F. Hart, and Henry Cowles. After which, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Several members of churches in our connection, and one beloved member of this Conference, together with several other worthy citizens at Oberlin and Wellington have been recently indicted, arrested, imprisoned, and put upon their trial for the alleged crime of rescuing a fugitive slave from his claimants, we deem this a proper occasion to declare:

1. That in our judgment, so far as the testimony has yet transpired, it does not convict these brethren and fellow citizens of knowingly violating the Fugitive Slave Law, inasmuch as the colored man was seized stealthily after the manner of kidnappers, and the papers shown as authority were supposed to be legally defective.

2. That even if the case had been an open violation of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 and of 1850, it would not have been a violation of the higher law of God, but rather a case of heroic Christian obedience thereto, and the more cheerfully so inasmuch as the rescue was effected without violence.

3. That the voice of the Christian world does and ought to sustain those who, at the call of suffering humanity and of divinely revealed duty, dare to obey God rather than men.

4. That we sympathize deeply with our brethren, suffering under the oppressive action of this Fugitive Slave Law, and deem it our privilege to remember them while in bonds, as bound with them, commending them to the loving care of Him who, eighteen hundred years ago, endured grief, and suffering wrongfully.

5. That we call the attention of all our Christian brethren and fellow citizens throughout the nation to the present case as developing the utter inconsistency and sinfulness of Slavery in the dictates of humanity and to the demands of the law of equal, impartial love, and as developing also the natural oppressiveness of the Slave Power towards not the bond only but the free, developments which show that a system of Slavery like our own is not fit to be tolerated anywhere among the common offspring of our one Father, and least of all, in a nation which claims to be not only civilized but Christian.

The Democracy denounced by the Democrats.

Hon. Henry S. Foote (better known as "Hangman" Foote,) formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, and at one Governor of that State, recently made a political speech in Tennessee, from which it appears that though still claiming to be a Democrat, he now acts with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago crowd, and reaching Chicago at 7½ o'clock the same evening, being two hours less time than has heretofore been made between the two cities. Returning, the cars by this route leave Chicago at 8 A. M., and arrive here at 10 P. M.

The line *via* Richmond, composed of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Hamilton and Eaton, and Indiana Central, which now furnishes a continuous gauge between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, also commences a vigorous competition this week for the St. Louis business. Close connections will be made at Indianapolis with western roads. It is in contemplation, we understand, to run the cars over this route. This arrangement makes the third line to St. Louis. The three routes are as follows: Ohio and Mississippi, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

The Women of Oberlin.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

It perhaps is not generally known that a number of the wives of the indicted men are sharing prison life with their husbands, refusing to accept private hospitality, but constantly cheering the inner walls of that frowning judicial fortress with their smiles and their words of cheer. The *Leader* of this morning, in speaking of Bushnell's present prison in the government building, says:

The jail room of Bushnell was guarded by bailiffs yesterday and last night, though the Marshall had had the best of every possible assurance that Mr. Bushnell had no desire to escape. Mrs. B. is permitted to share his imprisonment, which she does with a true woman's devotion to one who is persecuted for no other crime but obeying the Golden Rule of doing unto others as ye would that they should do unto you. Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Plumb and other noble women of Oberlin, also cheer by their presence the prison life of the husbands, fathers and brothers, on which the officials of the Federal Government are thus wreaking the vengeance of the "sum of all villainies."

The Railroad Bridge at Clinton, Iowa.

This work is steadily advancing, as it must, necessarily, so long as a force of from fifty to sixty men are constantly employed in the various departments of labor required for its construction. This labor has for been principally devoted to the preparation of materials, boats and machinery, and has made but little show. Now all the boats, three or four in number, the machinery, and the caissons are in readiness, and with the subsiding of the waters which have retarded operations so much, the structure will begin to assume such form and proportions as will attract attention, and its progress from day to day be noted by the casual observer. Since our last record of the piling for the abutment on Little Rock has been finished, that completed for the pier on the pile work to be done. The masonry of pier No. 3 was commenced yesterday, and, weather permitting, will be finished by Wednesday next. —*Clinton Herald.*

THE FLOOD IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF RIVER TOWNS.

Numerous Crevasses and Extended Overflow.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 25th.]

Our latest advices in regard to the high water in the Lower Mississippi are of an alarming character. From the 6th inst. at which time the steamer Monarch left Memphis, crevasses have reported in the overflow of large tracts of the lowlands on the Yazoo, Red, Ouachita and Mississippi rivers, and the destruction of stock, crops and improvements to an almost incalculable amount. From Memphis down, the river is described as spreading on either hand like a sea, and the marks of desolation are everywhere visible. Scores of plantations and villages are either overflowed or rendered almost uninhabitable by the mould with which the surrounding moisture has covered every dwelling. The houses which are built on pillars, thus suffering the water to run freely beneath, are still occupied. Flat boats are usually moored to such habitations, which serve the double purpose of stables for the cattle and quarters for the negroes who guard them.

The anxiety to learn the news from above respecting the water is described as intense, and the people exhibited great depression on being told that the upper rivers were still rising.

At Helena the levee has successfully kept the town from overflow. Napoleon is also well protected, the levee along both the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers being in good condition. The seepage water, however, keeps filled the low grounds in the rear of the place. The graveyard on the banks of the Arkansas, and between the river and the levee, is submerged, and the gravestones and monuments just peeping above the flowing waters. At Lake Providence the water is exceeded, but the town is muddy and extremely damp and noisome. At Vicksburg the water is at a stage inches higher than during the flood of last year, so that the steamers are "cheek by jowl" with the houses, some of the barrooms of which they have knocked down. It will be remembered that Vicksburg stands upon a very high bank.

Below this parish, we believe there is yet little destruction by the present flood. It is a little singular that the river at Vicksburg and above, in the immediate neighborhood of most extraordinary rises, should stand several inches above the flood of 1858, which below, in this lower valley, and above Memphis, the same height of water has been attained.

The work of strengthening the levee at Carrollton proceeds quietly, those in the immediate vicinity entertaining no fears. The force on the point just below Hog's is performing the work which is called planking the levee, or staying it by the accumulation of earth on the land side and fascining.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

DIVORCES.—The Steuben (Ind.) *Republican* reports the divorce of eight couples at the late term of the Circuit Court in that county.

HOG CHOLERA.—The hog cholera has broken out again in Gibson County, Ind., and greater fatality is apprehended from it as the weather grows warmer. The opinion is entertained that the disease may become a permanent one, and compel hog raisers to change their business.

WHEAT CROPS.—The Lake county, (Ind.) *Register* says that the winter wheat in that county is excellent, generally, and but few fields appear to be damaged. Spring wheat is already up, in dry ground, and looks well. In wet spots it is feared that the seed has rotted.

POSTMASTER ARRESTED.—Thos. E. Stevens, Postmaster at Brown's Landing, Muscatine Co., Iowa, was arrested on Saturday, charged with detaining letters and refusing to give them up when called for. Several certain letters, which he supposed contained money, from the office, and then caused a constable to levy upon them, claiming that the party to whom they were addressed owed him money.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—Some months since the St. Louis papers mentioned the mysterious disappearance of Miss VIRGINIA WISLOW, from the residence of her uncle, a respectable merchant of that city. She was about seventeen years of age, handsome, and intelligent looking, though her mind was partially deranged in consequence of an accidental fall which hurt her head. On Saturday morning last, after an absence of seven months, the young lady returned to her uncle's residence. Repeated trials failed to obtain from her a single word in reply as to where she had been, or any of the circumstances of her disappearance. Her malady had evidently grown a great deal worse. The young lady's dress shows that she has not been upon the street, but whether or not she has fallen into improper hands, cannot of course be told.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMMISSION.—The U. S. Commission, consisting of Capt. W. Franklin, Capt. G. G. Meade, Humphrey and Capt. G. H. Scott, of the U. S. Army, appointed by the Secretary of War to proceed to this city and examine the position and condition of the Railroad Bridge, with reference to its effect upon the navigation of the Mississippi river, arrived in this city on Friday evening, and are stopping at the Burtis House. Before leaving they will take full and accurate scientific observations in reference to this matter, and report at headquarters at an early day.

What this commission will amount to yet remains to be seen; but we venture the opinion that it will end were it began, and that the bridge will remain where it is.

Murder of an Editor in Texas.

[From the Houston, Star.]

The Bonham *Independent* comes to us in black column rules, on account of the death of its editor and proprietor, John M. Crane, who was shot on the 20th March, by Mr. M. Sadler. Crane was passing from the post office with the mail in his hands, and was wholly unarmed. Sadler was about forty-five feet from him, and leveled a double-barrel shot gun upon him and fired. There had been a difficulty the previous week between the parties, and it was supposed to be settled. The killing looks to us very much like one of the murders which deserves hanging, good honest hanging, if to be had; but hanging always. Sadder escaped and is yet at large. Crane was a native of Kentucky, an enterprising man. He came to Texas in 1857, being then 23 years old, running away to get here. Afterwards, he was a printer, performing the work first at Galveston. He was one of Crittenden's Cuba men, afterwards edited the *American*, at Goliad. In this State, sold his paper when anti-Know Nothingism sunk, tried hotel keeping in Indianola, and being dissatisfied with that, went to Bonham about a year ago and started the *Independent*. He was a good editor, and is much lamented as a good citizen whose untimely death is a misfortune to the community.

Steamer Sunk by the Ice in Lake Pepin.

[From the St. Paul Minnesotian, 23d.]

About nine o'clock yesterday morning, as the Milwaukee, W. L. Ewing, and Rolling Mill tug boats hauled, were working through the ice near Lake City, the two first got out, when the ice closed up on the Rolling Mill, and crushed her hull so badly that in a few minutes she sunk in thirty feet water.

Four deck passengers, whose names we could not learn, were drowned before they could escape. The other passengers and crew escaped on the ice.

The boat and her whole freight, which was very large, is probably a total loss, and is not, so far as we were able to learn, insured. Many of our merchants had freight upon her, to our knowledge.

An Interchange of Notes.

The following notes are said to have passed between Gov. Giles and Patrick Henry of Virginia:

"SIR: I understand that you have called me a 'bobtail' politician. I wish to know if it be true, and if true, your meaning.

WM. B. GILES."

"SIR: I do not recollect having called you a bobtail politician at any time, but think it probable I have. Not recollecting the time or the occasion, I can't say what I did mean; but if you will tell me what you think I meant, I will say whether you are correct or not.

Very respectfully, PATRICK HENRY."

Homes for the Friendless.

"For without Hearts there is no Home."—BYRON.

(For the Press and Tribune.)

Home, what is it? Yonder haughty palace,
With its marble brow and beauty eye,
Where the gilded type may to the sunbeam
Of a smile that scorns to smile on me?
Around whose hearth, red-hot with hot and blasting
Fire the wild and the blasted heart cools it,
An outward kindness strikes with its sneer of scorning,
And their words hot fangs are barbed and hooked.

Home! tell me that a Home, tho' Monarch's splendor,
Tis what right to turn it into day?
Is heaven's sunlight not enough? Enough! the soul is sunless,
And the marrow-bone a lump of decay!

For more tender than a lump of decay!
And O, its hunger is an awful yearning;
Mortal flesh and blood one nor'er appease!
And evermore it thirsts with fever burning
While it drains delirium to the lees.

"Homes for the Friendless!" Aye, for aching misery,
Despair upon their cozy beds!—strange!
Homes for fathers, mothers, children, brothers,
Destitute of all may some shelter find.
For rain is Larney when Love is wanting,
Vain the glimmer of the grandest show,
Where still the cold is a prison panting,
Pines for death as for an open door.

And yet, alas! if even Divers' glory,
Turns to grief without some tender gleam;
Ah, how utter utter pitiful their story,
Lore of love and even Lazarus!
Ye, whom "daily bread" the blessed Lowrie,
Both of time and fortune doth restore,
Remember, Giving is the soul of Heaven—
Charity is the chicken of the true.

V. B.

Modern Science in the Coming War.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

We are apparently on the eve of the most tremendous armed conflict which the world has seen since the downfall of Napoleon the Great. The wars of Imperial France were bloody wars, as all the world knows. No standing armies, no navies were ever piled so high as the great emperor piled them. Never before never lay so thickly on any battle-field, of which history makes mention, as they lay on Eylau and Borodino and Waterloo. What amount of destruction and misery science, in the hands of genius, would, in a given time, deal out on a given number of men was there ample demonstrated.

But it is not saying too much to say that if the European powers let their armed hordes loose upon one another this summer, ruthless destroyer as Napoleon was, he will be shown, before three years are over to have been a mere tyro in the art of destruction. Since his day all the arts have advanced with rapid strides, but none with strides so rapid as this one. The weapons with which his soldiers were armed, with which the bridge of Lodi was carried, and Austerlitz and Marengo were won, bear much the same relation to the rifle of the present day as the matchlock bore to the old flintlock. Death did not in his time flash from serried ranks until the foeman stood two three hundred yards apart. It now flies in the air nearly three quarters of a mile, so far as the sharpest eye can mark a bullet's flight. His siege artillery would be to-day by no means heavy field pieces. Wellington's heaviest breaching guns at Badajos and Salamanca were merely four pounders. The Russians at Inkermann, and the British at the Tchernaya, brought thirty-two pounders into the field with ease and effect. But the advantage which heavy guns have always had over light ones, hitherto, for the ordinary purposes of field artillery, has been rather in the length of the range than in the weight of the ball. A twelve pounder rushing through a column at half as destructive and almost as demoralizing as one twice its weight; but formerly it could not be projected nearly so far. Science has, in our day, destroyed the difference between them. Recent inventions, some of them known, some of them secret, some of English, some of French, have furnished light field-pieces, which will throw a ball as far as a heavy gallop from point to point, with more than the deadly power which, forty years ago, belonged only to weapons which sixteen horses could move with difficulty, and which were always *pieces de position*.

Moreover, facilities have been created since Waterloo was fought, for bringing together masses of men thus armed, and dashing them against one another, such as the great Napoleon in his wildest dreams never foresaw. We all know how the rapidity of his movements astounded our fathers. We know how he strode over Europe like a magician, taking armies up, as it seemed in those days, in the twinkling of an eye, and in flinging them in the twinkling of an eye on every points where his giant plans needed them. We know how his fame became the greatest since that of the last trumpet. We know how the pupils of Turenne and Montecuculli recoiled in dismay before lesser minds than their own, and how all Europe, saving adventurers like Ney, bowed down to the perfection to which he carried the art of rapid concentration, it becomes the crawling of turtles when compared with the power with which railways have armed the generals of our day. When Napoleon started on his expeditions, the first step of necessity divided into columns, which, in order to secure the bare means of subsistance and of transport, were obliged, the other, to follow each other at tolerably long intervals of time and march on the same point by different circuitous routes. The army was—literally *marched*, trudged every inch of the way on foot, and the eagle flapped his wings over them in approbation if they made fifty miles in the twenty-four hours. The maddest Napoleonic of the maddest conqueror had in those times to count on the possibilities of human legs and human stomachs.

It took, even in the hands of Napoleon, a long while to concentrate two hundred thousand men at a point three hundred miles distant; and when they were there it required stupendous energy and stupendous resources to feed them. All the grand old heroes had to take pork and flour into their grandest calculations; and pork and flour, alas! have to be carried, about to be of any use.

[illegible] this, that the present emperor was able to send twenty-five thousand men in a day from Paris to Lyons—a distance of about three hundred miles. It would have taken his uncle a week of forced marches to accomplish the same object. Austria is sending troops into the same place to-day. Moreover, the same power which renders this rapid concentration of troops renders their subsistence, while concentrated, just as easy. The railroad dumps the soldiers and their supplies on the battle-field, and the next day dumps down a caravan's provisions in their rear. The telegraph, we need hardly say, plays so wonderful a part in this change as the railroad. One of Napoleon's generals would have required four or five days to make his dispositions for battle, which he now asks for in as many minutes. It reaches him in as many hours as it would then have taken days.

The destructiveness of the changes which these new inventions are likely to introduce into warfare has not, we believe, attracted as much attention as it ought, because within the last thirty years there has not been a war in the world in which science could render the soldier efficient; and what science has done in that time to make war more sanguinary will only appear when the record is drawn in countries like Italy and Germany, where it has been carried on with all the "modern improvements." Having armed the soldier with all the means of destroying life all round him within a radius of a thousand yards, it hurls him against his foe at the rate of fifty miles an hour. There is an abyss of human misery revealed by even ten minutes reflection on such a theme as this which As for us who has ever seen war even in its most harmless aspect can contemplate without a shudder.

Rumored Railroad Arrangement.

There has been some talk the past few days of a prospect of a new arrangement between the Central and Erie Roads looking to a remunerative standard of rates. It is easy for the stockholders to determine whether a ch nge in the policy now pursued is necessary, when it is notorious to them that the New York Central road continues to take the first class freights to New York or St. Louis at 90 cts., a rate which certainly does not pay the Company ten cents, as 45 cents must be paid to Ohio and Mississippi Terre Haute and Alton, or Wabash Railroad, for the use of the carriage from Cincinnati, Indianapolis or Pt. Wayne, which is the rate fixed at St. Louis recently, to say nothing of the proportion due to the intermediate lines, and the Hudson River line.

☞ Paul Morphy was recently honored with a farewell dinner in Paris, previous to his departure for England, and subsequently for America. As he modestly refused to be crowned with laurel, his admirers crowned his bust, by and say: "Let us leave to the Americans these enthusiastic puerilities, and save our crowns for more fitting occasions." It is understood here that Morphy will not be publicly received on his arrival in this city, but a testimonial will be presented to him in a semi-private manner. John Van Buren, it is said, will make the presentations.—*N. Y. Sun. Post.*

THE DOCTRINE OF TOTAL DEPRAVITY.—A minister travelling through the West in a missionary capacity, several years ago, was holding an animated theological conversation with a rough old layman, when the latter called; in the course of which he asked her what was the height of the doctrine of total depravity? "Oh," said the lady in reply, "that is a good doctrine, if people would only live up to it!"—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

☞ Mr. Charles Wilson, a musical professor of eminence, in Rochester, fell dead with a stroke of apoplexy, while in the office of the *Democrat and American* in that city. His mother had died a day or two before, and Mr. Wilson was in the act of directing a paper, containing the obituary notice of her death, to a relative in Wisconsin.

☞ You may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from the readers, but just let a paragraph slip in (by accident) of one or two lines not suited to their tastes, and you will be sure to hear of it.

☞ A member of the New York Assembly, in speaking of the amendments introduced to bills by the other branch of the Legislature, said the Senate would amend the Ten Commandments, if they were before them for action.

☞ Since 1839, six persons have been convicted of murder in Vermont, but no executions have taken place. One person, who was convicted in 1853, was pardoned in 1856.

☞ The Hon. Mr. Sherman and wife, of Ohio, were passengers in the Vanderbilt, for Liverpool on Saturday.

☞ The late city election in Sioux City, Iowa, resulted in the choice of Wm. H. Bigelow, Citizens candidate for Mayor.

☞ The Centerville (Texas) *Herald* affirms that Gen. Houston is busied in the preparation of a history of his life and adventures.

☞ The opposition have nominated Hon. Humphry Marshall for re-election to Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, Ky.

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BRUSSELS CARPETS,

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Cassimeres and Cottonades,

SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR.

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We respectfully ask the attention of the Ladies of Chicago and of the trade throughout the Northwest, to our new and choice stock of

Dress and Mantilla Trimmings,

SHAWL BORDERS,

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Gloves and Gauntlets,

HOSIERY, SKIRTS,

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

CO SETS

Head Dresses, Parasols and Fans,

FANCY HAIR PINS,

Alexander's Kids,

And a large stock of

BERLIN AND [illegible]LAND WOOLS,

AND THI[illegible] STORE GOODS,

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At Wholesale and Retail.

A. GRAVES, (Late C. T. Atkinson),

79 Lake street, Chicago.

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Is an Article of Great Utility, which should be

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This Supporter relieves the weight of the skirt upon the shoulders, the proper place to support them, and by the most simple arrangement and down-ward pressure, which is by the most able manner, and to be the greatest comfort and convenience. By taking the ordinary pressure from off the stomach and chest, one is enabled better to stand erect, thereby expand the chest and lungs, more free exercise, and more healthful person knows, is necessary to the full enjoyment of life.

There are few ladies who have worn their clothes supported by the waist, but have realized the fatigue and distressing feelings, and not those whose health has been thereby. Then why not free themselves from this wearing evil by the use of

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EMPLOYMENT—$50 per Month AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—An agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States to engage in a light and very business, by which the above profit will be realized. Address, with stamp, HENRY WARNER, corner of Broadway and Franklin streets, New York city, Boston, Mass., or Chicago, Ill. sp25-1y

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We have toiled largely within a few days to our stock of

Rich Silks,
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Superb Real Laces,
Embroideries of every kind,
Hosiery and Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

In this arrival are many new styles of goods entirely different from anything to be found elsewhere in this city.

WE NOW OFFER FROM AUCTION

2,000 Pieces Yardwide French Chintz Prints,

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1,500 Pieces Fine De Laines,

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French Silk and Wool Cassimeres,

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CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

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1,000 Paris Embroidered Muslin Sleeves,

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F. G. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH and FRENCH, Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 57 Lake street, corner of Erie. This institution opened in 1857, and, owing to the great success which has attended it, will remain open during the summer.

For particulars and references see circular, which may be obtained at the institution, or at R. C. Griggs & Co., Lake street, No. 111.

The Fall Term will begin on Wednesday, April 20th. ap16-3w-c200

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL.

No. 100 Monroe street, near Jefferson, Chicago.

The Spring Session of this Boarding and Day Institution will commence April 20th, 1859. The services of competent teachers have been secured, and it is believed that, under the new arrangements, the several departments have been rendered more efficient than ever before. The school will prove it to the friends of liberal patronage and support. Terms—Latin, Greek, French and German, and higher grades of English, $50 per session. Both Males and Females received.

For further information and Circulars apply at the office of the school building, or address, box 1799, Chicago P. O.

ap16-1m-c200 REV. J. M. PERRY and REV. W. W. PATTISON, Principals.

REFERENCES.—Rev. J. M. Peck, Rev. W. W. Patterson, Chicago; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., South Bend, Ind.

NOTICE.—I take pleasure in recommending to my patrons and the public the Jefferson High School, and my interest in the Jefferson Street High School. From the character of the teachers employed, I feel confident that they will be able to conduct this School in a manner worthy of the high position it has attained, and I feel confident that he will do justice to the trust which may be reposed by his patrons.

ap16-2m-c200 M. B. GLEASON.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.—The next term will commence MONDAY, April 18th, 1859. Twenty-five pupils into his school at this time. Entrance to receive only the first scholars in each class. Application must be made early, as there will only be room for a few more. Pupils are determined to do well for the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teachers.

J. S. HOYT.

LIND UNIVERSITY.—The next Term of the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of this Institution will commence on the 6th of May, 1859. This School is located at Lake Forest, a village on the line of the Chicago, Fort Wayne and Lake Shore, and is in charge of S. F. Miller, A. M.

The Academy building has been completed, and the Chemical, Philosophical and Geological Apparatus, a well selected Library, and Cabinet of Minerals, will be open to the use of students. The teachers have also been furnished with Globes, Maps and Models. Every facility for thorough instruction will be given to the French Language, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water Colors, are under the direction of instructors of long experience and reputation. Teachers are constantly employed in the Seminary.

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The pupils are received into the families of the principals, in which every care is taken to promote their health, comfort, and the formation of correct habits. They occupy separate sleeping rooms, two in each, the larger and more desirable rooms being those of the younger pupils.

The charge for tuition, board, washing, fuel, lights, and the use of furniture, is

$225.00 per Annum.

An additional charge will be made for Music and the Modern Languages, &c., &c. Where a pupil wishes to study Music, the use of a piano will be required, one half payable at the commencement of each term, and the other half at the middle of the term. Pupils will be entitled to all the Lectures connected with the Institution.

Circulars containing particular information may be had on application to the undersigned.

ap16-6m JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New York.

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In putting up

FINE-CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

has been adopted by Messrs. E. GOODWIN & BRO., of New York City. Tobacco of the Best Quality is selected, neatly wrapped in Tin Foil, and Patent Pressed.

The great advantages of this over other brands consists in the size of the package, rendering it more convenient to carry in the pocket, and by not being pressed solid it keeps moist and fresh, and improves in quality as it is used; while in other brands, as soon as the package is opened the quality rapidly deteriorates, the tobacco growing dry—and littering the pocket to the great annoyance of the consumer. The Dressing which the Fine-Cut Tobacco undergoes in the process of manufacture, gives it a rich and delightful flavor, not yet discovered in the use of Plug Tobacco. Purchasers will do well to give the Patent Pressed a trial and judge for themselves.

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ap16-6m-c200 207 & 209 Water-st., New York.

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Fine Coral, Lava, Stone Cameo, Pearl, Mosaic Cameo and Jet Ear-rings and Pins.

The Gold Vest Pin and Guard Chains, all of the most beautiful patterns, in Plain, Engraved, Diamond or plain mounted.

To which we invite the attention of our friends.

CARTER & CARTERET, Diamond Corner.

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FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—We have on hand, and are constantly receiving the latest patterns of Silver Ware, consisting in part of Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles, Pickle Castors, Cake Baskets, Cake Pits, Cream and Fish Knives, Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Port Monnaies, &c., &c., &c., any thing usually found in a First Class Jewelry Store.

Also Plated Tea Sets, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Castors, Spoon Holders, Cake Stands, Spoons, Cups, &c., all of which we offer at reduced prices, and

Medicines, &c.

YOU WILL FIND ALL

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If you want a remedy for Liver Complaint, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co.'s store, 124 Lake-st.

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If you want some Tonic Bitters, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-street.

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For Trusses, Shoulder-brace and Abdominal Supporters. They are agents for the manufacturers, and will sell at factory prices. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

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These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in its place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating action, making food digest well, Purifying the blood, giving tone and strength to the whole machine. Quieting the nerves, and producing sound sleep.

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One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and scurring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents the nightmare.

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All who are Using it are giving the Unanimous Testimony in its Favor

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Hostetter & Smith,

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A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT

REMEDY

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM

MALARIA;

Particularly Fever and Ague.

Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from that condition of the Liver so universally produced by the miasmatic fogs of the West. Such as diseased or torpid liver, accompanied with Jaundice, Ague Cake in the side, or Agues of the Intermittent, Remittent Fevers, and, indeed, all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach and liver. These complaints are all vegetable, and positively harmless in their effects, not containing a particle of mercury, or any mineral substance whatever. No one desire to save time, and get your health, take it at once, instead of waiting for the chills to reduce your system. Remember that

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

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Bronchial Troches,

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are offered to the public for the first and last time.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

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Great service in subduing Bronchial Irritation."

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I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."

REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.

Good benefit to affections of the Bronchial Organs."

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A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."

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Contain no Opium or anything Injurious."

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Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak, thereby suffering from a cold."

REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.

I heartily unite in the above commendation."

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A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, finally tried the Troches, with entire success."

REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.

SOLD BY

PENTON & CO.,

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NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS

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PIKE'S PEAK.

A NEW CASE

Medicines with Book,

Now Ready at the HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.

HALSEY & KING,

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Opticians.

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DR. UNDERWOOD,

late Physician and Surgeon to the Opthalmic and Aural Institute of Louisville, Ky., whose reputation is so well known throughout the United States for the unparalleled success as an operator on the EYE and EAR, has now been in the city of Chicago months, and has already been honored with a large and truly astonishing FIFTEEN HUNDRED PATIENTS, many of whom had been totally blind for years, and others whose vision was dim and obscure from long and complicated diseases, all of whom have been made to see; and others again, who had been entirely deaf, have been restored to hearing, and hundreds of several others who have been deaf and dumb from infancy, have been taught to speak, and their education bestowed in before never before been successfully performed by any Surgeon in the country.

OFFICE AT 72 SOUTH CLARK.

SIGHT AND HEARING.

DR. F. A. CADWELL

OF TORONTO, C. W.

The Eminent and Skilful Operator on the

EYE AND EAR.

At the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working in the line of restoring

LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.

Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-five Patients have been reported by Dr. C. within the last month, many of whom have been blind for months and years, while others, who have long been deaf, have had perfect hearing restored to them.

The best proof as to how Dr. C.'s services are appreciated is, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the country, and should be carefull, in early recovering.

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ap7-d15-6m&eom

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,

Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, New York

79 .....SOUTH CLARK STREET 79

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical goods in the city.

Best crystal glass and genuine Brazilian Pebble Spectacles constantly on hand. Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Stereoscopes, and Stereoscopic Views, &c. &c. All goods are sold at the lowest New York prices. de13-b126-1y

Wines and Liquors.

EXCELSIOR DISTILLERY.—

Thomas Betts,

13 Burling Slip, Cor. Water st. New York,

DISTILLER OF

Camphine, Alcohol & Turpentine,

Also, Manufacturer and Dealer in

BURNING FLUID,

Spirits of Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Resin, Coal, Tar, Shoe and Harness Blacking, Lamp Wicks, Oil Tar, and Rosin Wash.

NAVAL STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Gin, Brandy, Pale Spirits, French Spirits, New England Rum, Ginger, Bitters.

(mh30-2634 3m)

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. F. CROSKEY.

51 - - South Water Street - - 51

(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.

Also Manufacturers of

Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,

—AND—

DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL

☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. au24-d6-1y

TO VENDERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Alcohol, Pure Spirits and Whiskies.

Parties dealing in the above articles are daily defrauded by the practice of gauging the casks. Packages are marked up from cost to three gallons, and then the retailer suffers no trifling loss in drawing the same. We have determined to place the manufacture and sale of these articles on the same basis as that of Water, and therefore hereafter all packages delivered from our Distilleries and Warehouse, will be inspected by Mr. J. P. Chell, the regularly appointed Inspector, and his Certificate of Inspection branded on the head of each barrel.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,

Manufacturer for

A. F. CROSKEY.

Brass Foundries.

HAMILTON, FULLER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS AND STEAM FITTERS.

Manufactory 116 and 118 Franklin-st.

SALES ROOM, 104 LAKE STREET.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Railroad and other Pumps, Regulators, Governors, Gauge Cocks, Steam Pipe, Steam Whistles, Bells and Bell Work, Engineers' Boilers, and all kinds of Machinists' Materials and Tools. Agents for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. A large stock of

Cook and Parlor Stoves.

de18-b66-1y

FULLAGER & SMEETH,

Cor. West Randolph and Des Plaines-sts.

OFF WEST MARKET.

Coppersmiths, Brass Founders,

And Manufacturers of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK,

FINISHED BRASS WORK,

BABBETT METAL, &c.

Brazier's Copper

Always on hand, or furnished to order at short notice.

BRASS CASTINGS

Done to order.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE. CASH PAID FOR OLD METALS.

[ap14-d93-3m]

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

—BY—

S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,

82 - - Dearborn-st. - - 82

Next Door to the Post Office.

WEST SIDE.

No. 324, A.B. III—Two-story House and Lot 24 x 80 W. Jefferson-av., near Morgan. Price $2,000.

" 329 " House and lot on Monroe-st., near May Price $1,600.

" 329 " House and lot on N. W. cor. of Peoria and Jackson-sts., lot 60x120 ft.—$3,000.

" 331 " 40x124 feet on Hastings-st., near Ellis Jr.—$1,000.

" 332 " 40x124 feet on Clinton-st., with large brick House and Lot on Monroe-st.—$3,000.

" 339 " 80x120 feet on Monroe-st., near Morgan—$2,000.

" 340 " House and lot on Fairfield street, near Fulton-st., lot 40x121 feet—$1,600.

" 341 " 20x121 feet on Fulton-st., near Fairfield—$600.

" 342 " 20x121 feet on Fulton-st., Washington and Madison—$600.

" 371 " New two-story House and Lot in Hastings-st., near Ellis Jr., lot 24x80 feet—$1,600.

" 326 " House and lot on Clifton-st., near Union street—$1,600.

" 327 " 40x124 feet on Clifton-st., near Owen—$600.

" 328 " 40x124 feet on Clifton-st., near Blue Island-av.—$600.

" 329 " 80x120 feet on Twenty-fifth-st., near Blue Island-av.—$1,200.

" 409 " House and lot on Twenty-third-st., near Wentworth-av.—$1,600.

" 410 " 20x124 feet on Warren-av., W. of Union—$600.

" 411 " 20x124 feet on Aberdeen, near Madison—$600.

" 412 " 40x100 feet on cor. of Centralia and Hillard-sts., near Madison—$1,000.

Lot on the cor. of Twenty-first and Canal streets—$600 per foot.

Several lots on Twenty-fifth, E. of Canal street—$40 per foot front.

SOUTH SIDE.

No. 325, A.B. III—A number of lots on Prairie and Indiana av., from $100 per foot front—some cheap.

" 327 " 20x124 feet on Twenty-fifth-street, near Wentworth-av.—$600.

" 327 " 20x124 feet on Sixty-first street, near Wentworth-av.—$600.

" 327 " Five lots on Sixty-first street, near Wentworth-av., at $600 per lot.

" 327 " Two lots on Sixty-first street, near Union—$600 per foot front.

" 341 " House and lot No. 42 North Dearborn-av., with house—$3,000.

" 345 " 20x124 feet on North Clark street, near the north avenue, with house—$2,000.

" 379 " $61x80 feet on Wentworth-av. and Oak-st., with 2 frame houses, stables, &c.—$1,000.

" 384 " 20x124 feet on Wentworth-av., S. of 22d-st., with three 2-story frame Dwellings—$4,000.

FARMING LANDS.

No. 422, A.B. III—80 acres of land in Pope county, Illinois—$1,000.

" 327 " Improved farm of 135 acres in Lake co., Ill., 12 miles from Rockford Station—$40 per acre.

" 329 " Improved farm of 80 acres in Lake co., Ill., 12 miles from Rockford Station—$40 per acre.

" 329 " Improved farm of 200 acres near De Kalb Station—$40 per acre.

" 330 " Improved farm of 80 acres in Du Page county, Illinois, including stock lying on the premises—$3,000.

PROPERTY IN CHICAGO,

TO BE EXCHANGED FOR FARMING LANDS.

No. 379 A.B. III—North 142 ft of lot 82 Brouson's Addition, lying in front of or fit on Goethe street, with a two story House—$4,000.

" 249 " 22x100 ft. on the corner of Chicago avenue and Payton street, with two story House—$4,000.

" 327 " 21x96 feet on Larrabee street, near Black Hawk—$1,000.

" 327 " House and lot on South Wells street, near Kinzie—$3,000.

FARMING LANDS,

TO BE EXCHANGED FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY.

No. 344 A.B. III—Improved farm of 160 acres 20 miles northwest of Chicago, offered in exchange for property in Chicago, and lot in Chicago. Apply to

ap20-b-y367 S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 82 Dearborn-st.

CARPENTER STREET.—100 ft. front by 193 feet deep on Carpenter street, between Lake and Randolph streets, can be purchased at SIX TY DOLLARS PER FOOT, on favorable terms. Apply to

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

ap25-1y

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

House and Lot and Store in a country town, with stock of goods suited for country trade. Real Estate would be taken in payment.

KEES, DEXMAN & CO., 61 Lasalle-st.

REAL ESTATE.—For Sale: A FIRST CLASS DWELLING HOUSE, on the North Side, near St. James' Church. Also, a large lot on Wells-st. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL LOTS on the Lake Shore near Lake View.

AN IMPROVED AND CULTIVATED FARM of 320 acres, in Lake County, near Lake Bluff, and 40 miles from Burlington Station, on the Chicago and Fond du Lac Railroad. This Farm is well fenced, has a good house and barn, several springs of water, with a mill power of 27 ft. fall; 180 acres broke, 100 acres timber, Altogether, a most desirable farm and country residence.

A FARM IN DE KALB COUNTY, near Lodi station, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, about 50 acres of timber, in a thickly settled country, within five miles of Sycamore. Price $40 per acre.

The undersigned offer for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, the following lots in the city, and lands in this county and its Wisconsin. To purchasers who buy to improve, we will sell on long credit, and on favorable terms.

OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE

FOR A CITY RESIDENCE

A HOMESTEAD,

Consisting of a two-story Brick Dwelling House, out buildings, yard and garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, only 50 miles from this city. Title clear of Lis Pendens and Encumbrance.

Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,

WISCONSIN FARMING AND PINE LANDS,

☞ For particulars address post office box 1900. ja28-1m

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND

LOCATING AGENCY.

The Subscriber having had much practical experience in

SELECTING AND LOCATING LAND

in the various Land Districts in the Western States, has unsurpassed facilities for procuring valuable selections for Land Warrants or Cash. Choice selections may now be made in

Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri.

Persons having Warrants can have them located in their own name.

3s and 40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed; Payable in One Year!

☞ Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for cash. Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.

S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agency,

ja25 o29 1y 49 Clark-st., Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

JUL. VON HOEVEL & CO.,

(LATE KUPFER BRO. & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Tools, Guns, Nails, Glass, Tin,

NO. 179 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

mh3-e60-3m

P. W. GATES, WARNER,

• CHALMERS & FRASER, Manufacturers of

RAILROAD CARS,

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Sower Cutter, and Agents for the sale of Portable Flour and Corn Mills and Bolts;

Engine and Hand Lathes,

Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Shingle Mills, Slide Rests, Steam and Water Gauges, Governors, &c.

POWER AND HAND PLANER, ETC.

☞ Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.

EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mark Goods—"GATES & CO."

P. W. GATES. C. WARNER. C. CHALMERS.

April 22, 1868. ap22-1y

PURE AIR AND PERFECT

VENTILATION.

The subscribers take this method of notifying the public that they have secured

SAWYER'S PATENT HEATING AND VENTILATING FURNACE.

And are now prepared to furnish them to order for Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their Stoves, constructed on the same principle, for parlors, shops, rooms and halls, and especially

RAILROAD CARS.

Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used and warming to any required temperature.

We refer to Messrs. W. W. Boyington, O. L. Wheeler and Carter & Hazlet, architects, of this city.

☞ For particulars inquire of the subscribers, at their office No. 51 and 53 South Lasalle street.

Chicago, Oct. 4, 1865.—1y67-1y

F. LESTER & CO.

WATER WHEELS.

Vandewater's Recently Improved

Jonval Turbine Water Wheel.

OFFICE 51 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO.

I offer this Improved Turbine Water Wheel to the public with the fullest confidence and assurance of its

Superiority Over All Other Wheels.

Without any exception. They are well adapted to and for the running of Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Machine Shops, and all kinds of Manufacturing, and will give satisfaction when properly put up and geared.

Plans, Circular and Price List furnished on application. For further particulars see Circulars, which can be obtained at the office, No. 51 South Clark st.

FRANCIS HARVEY, Proprietor.

ap24-m23 1y

Medical Cards.

CONSUMPTION & CHRONIC DISEASES.

DOCTORS READING & MEAD

May be consulted daily from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m., for all diseases of the

Lungs, Heart and Liver, Female Derangements, and all Chronic Diseases.

As these diseases progress rapidly, and often imperceptibly to a fatal termination, if claims promptly attended to, early application is of the utmost importance. Dr. Reading's Pectoral Syrup is a most valuable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. From their thorough knowledge of the human system, and their extensive practice in the treatment of chronic diseases, they are enabled to offer their services to the afflicted with confidence that they can restore health to the most shattered constitution.

Office and residence, 84 Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, south side. Entrance, first door west of Clark street.

Undertakers.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS,

NO. 48 LA SALLE STREET,

Have on hand, at all times, every style and Shade Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins; also shrouds. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found at the office and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all times.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

WRIGHT & McCLURE.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!!

The undersigned are the Western Agents for Pope Brothers' Cracker made by J. Pope, Lexington, Ky., and have now constantly on hand, in bond, a full assortment of the manufactures in the United States.

Also, Pope's Celebrated Soda Cracker, which is the only article in Canada to which the Medal was awarded.

J. C. PALEN & CO.,

Corner of Water and Wells-sts.

Press & Tribune.

Job Printing.

The Press and Tribune Office is prepared to execute on short notice, every variety of Job Printing in the most superior manner and at the

Lowest Living Prices. Particular attention is given to the following:

Business Cards,	Letter Heads,	Bill Heads,
Circulars,	Envelopes,	Pamphlets,
Law Cards,	Programmes,	Posters,
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☞ PRINTING IN COLORS. ☜

In all its various forms in beautiful style and at unheard of rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully solicited.

Fully Invited.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent when by express.

[SPECIAL.]

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(REGULAR MEETING.) APRIL 27, 1868.

Present—A full Board of Aldermen.

On motion of Ald. Long Ald. Colvin was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

[During the reading of the minutes His Honor the Mayor appeared and took the Chair.]

REMONSTRANCE OR PETITION, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

His Honor the Mayor submitted the following:

Remonstrance of the Common Council against the use of the Water Tunnel for the purpose of pumping and distributing the Sewerage and Contributing Springs of the City to enter into a contract for the construction of a Sewer to connect the Lake Tunnel with the Chicago River, and against the Mayor and Comptroller executing a draft of contract for the purpose of carrying out the same.

I object to such order because the contract referred to be executed by the Mayor and Comptroller is not in the interest of the city, nor does the order provide for any bond or other legal security that the contractor will carry out and fulfill said contract, and because while said contract binds the city by its terms to pay said contractor the sum of $1,000 per month in cash and orders during the time, there is no provision in said contract or in the order that the contractor shall furnish any pipe within any given time, thereby virtually authorizing the contractor to delay the completion of the work without giving the city the power to compel the completion of the same, and thereby subjecting the city to a heavy loss of interest on the money paid to the contractor. Further, I object to said order because I consider it improper to call the attention of the Common Council to the subject matter of the same, and that the Council should not be asked to consider the question of the amount to be paid to the contractor for the work to be done under said contract, and thereby virtually compel the Council to pay such amount as the contractor may demand, as the Council would be authorized to refund only such amount as may be found to be due by the Board of Public Works, and I therefore object to said order for the reason that the Board of Public Works is the proper body to examine the accounts of the contractor and to report the amount due him.

The Clerk read the notice of the contract, as the only case in regard to the subject which contains any covenant binding the contractor to the faithful performance of his contract. Whereupon Ald. Sherman moved that the Comptroller be directed to require the bond to be executed by the contractor in the name of the company for two dollars for thousand dollars which was agreed to by the Council. The yeas and nays were called on said motion. The Clerk proceeded to call the names of the members of the Council, and the following voted in the affirmative:

YEAS—Aldermen Ryan, Sherman, Cregier, Hoyne, Wentworth, Wright, Cullerton, Throop, Rice, Wheeler, Wilson, Wicker, Ald. Wyman was then called, and he voted in the affirmative.

Ald. Colvin then declared the motion carried.

Ald. Long then proceeded to ballot for the committee.

Ald. Cregier demanded a division of the question, so that each member could vote for the three persons he desired to serve on said committee.

The Chair decided the motion out of order, as the balloting had already commenced.

Ald. Cregier appealed from the decision of the Chair, and demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Aldermen Ryan, Sherman, Cregier, Jones, Hoyne, Tait, Van Horn, Reno, Wentworth, Wright, Cullerton, Throop, Rice, Wheeler, Wilson, Wicker, Wyman, Walsh, Colvin, Allen, Long, Rutherford, Scott, Bostwick and Kennedy—25.

NAYS—Harris, Myers, Kennedy—3.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

On the first ballot for committee, Ald. Carpenter received 19 votes, and Ald. Rutherford 18 votes, and Ald. Bostwick 16 votes, and there were declared elected.

Ald. Long moved to reconsider the report and order of the committee on Claims to pay L. S. Major $2,000 on account of Lincoln Park improvements, and the same lying upon the table.

Lasalle street, with the following endorsed thereon:

"I object to this order on the ground that Mr. Major has already commenced suit against the city for the amount claimed, and because while said contract binds the city by its terms to pay said sum in cash and orders during the time, there is no provision in said contract or in the order that the contractor shall furnish any pipe within any given time, thereby virtually authorizing the contractor to delay the completion of the work without giving the city the power to compel the completion of the same, and thereby subjecting the city to a heavy loss of interest on the money paid to the contractor. Further, I object to said order because the contract referred to be executed by the Mayor and Comptroller is not in the interest of the city, nor does the order provide for any bond or other legal security that the contractor will carry out and fulfill said contract, and because while said contract binds the city by its terms to pay said contractor the sum of $1,000 per month in cash and orders during the time, there is no provision in said contract or in the order that the contractor shall furnish any pipe within any given time, thereby virtually authorizing the contractor to delay the completion of the work without giving the city the power to compel the completion of the same, and thereby subjecting the city to a heavy loss of interest on the money paid to the contractor. Further, I object to said order because I consider it improper to call the attention of the Common Council to the subject matter of the same, and that the Council should not be asked to consider the question of the amount to be paid to the contractor for the work to be done under said contract, and thereby virtually compel the Council to pay such amount as the contractor may demand, as the Council would be authorized to refund only such amount as may be found to be due by the Board of Public Works, and I therefore object to said order for the reason that the Board of Public Works is the proper body to examine the accounts of the contractor and to report the amount due him.

The Clerk read the notice of the contract, as the only case in regard to the subject which contains any covenant binding the contractor to the faithful performance of his contract. Whereupon Ald. Sherman moved that the Comptroller be directed to require the bond to be executed by the contractor in the name of the company for two dollars for thousand dollars which was agreed to by the Council. The yeas and nays were called on said motion. The Clerk proceeded to call the names of the members of the Council, and the following voted in the affirmative:

YEAS—Aldermen Ryan, Sherman, Cregier, Jones, Hoyne, Tait, Van Horn, Reno, Wentworth, Wright, Cullerton, Throop, Rice, Wheeler, Wilson, Wicker, Wyman, Walsh, Colvin, Allen, Long, Rutherford, Scott, Bostwick and Kennedy—25.

NAYS—Harris, Myers, Kennedy—3.

So the motion was carried.

On motion of Ald. Sherman, the report and order of the committee on Claims to pay L. S. Major $2,000 on account of Lincoln Park improvements, and the same lying upon the table, was taken from the table.

Ald. Sherman moved to amend the order by striking out the word "two" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "one."

Ald. Long moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The yeas and nays were called on said motion, and the following voted in the affirmative:

YEAS—Aldermen Ryan, Sherman, Cregier, Jones, Hoyne, Tait, Van Horn, Reno, Wentworth, Wright, Cullerton, Throop, Rice, Wheeler, Wilson, Wicker, Wyman, Walsh, Colvin, Allen, Long, Rutherford, Scott, Bostwick and Kennedy—25.

NAYS—Harris, Myers, Kennedy—3.

So the motion was carried.

On the first ballot for committee, Ald. Carpenter received 19 votes, and Ald. Rutherford 18 votes, and Ald. Bostwick 16 votes, and there were declared elected.

Ald. Long moved to reconsider the report and order of the committee on Claims to pay L. S. Major $2,000 on account of Lincoln Park improvements, and the same lying upon the table.

Ald. Long moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were called on said motion, and the following voted in the affirmative:

YEAS—Aldermen Ryan, Sherman, Cregier, Jones, Hoyne, Tait, Van Horn, Reno, Wentworth, Wright, Cullerton, Throop, Rice, Wheeler, Wilson, Wicker, Wyman, Walsh, Colvin, Allen, Long, Rutherford, Scott, Bostwick and Kennedy—25.

NAYS—Harris, Myers, Kennedy—3.

So the motion was carried.

Ald. Long moved to reconsider the vote by which the Mayor was authorized to execute a draft of contract with Lasalle street, with the following endorsed thereon:

"I object to this order because the contract referred to be executed by the Mayor and Comptroller is not in the interest of the city, nor does the order provide for any bond or other legal security that the contractor will carry out and fulfill said contract, and because while said contract binds the city by its terms to pay said contractor the sum of $1,000 per month in cash and orders during the time, there is no provision in said contract or in the order that the contractor shall furnish any pipe within any given time, thereby virtually authorizing the contractor to delay the completion of the work without giving the city the power to compel the completion of the same, and thereby subjecting the city to a heavy loss of interest on the money paid to the contractor. Further, I object to said order because I consider it improper to call the attention of the Common Council to the subject matter of the same, and that the Council should not be asked to consider the question of the amount to be paid to the contractor for the work to be done under said contract, and thereby virtually compel the Council to pay such amount as the contractor may demand, as the Council would be authorized to refund only such amount as may be found to be due by the Board of Public Works, and I therefore object to said order for the reason that the Board of Public Works is the proper body to examine the accounts of the contractor and to report the amount due him.

The Clerk read the notice of the contract, as the only case in regard to the subject which contains any covenant binding the contractor to the faithful performance of his contract. Whereupon Ald. Sherman moved that the Comptroller be directed to require the bond to be executed by the contractor in the name of the company for two dollars for thousand dollars which was agreed to by the Council. The yeas and nays were called on said motion. The Clerk proceeded to call the names of the members of the Council, and the following voted in the affirmative:

YEAS—Aldermen Ryan, Sherman, Cregier, Jones, Hoyne, Tait, Van Horn, Reno, Wentworth, Wright, Cullerton, Throop, Rice, Wheeler, Wilson, Wicker, Wyman, Walsh, Colvin, Allen, Long, Rutherford, Scott, Bostwick and Kennedy—25.

NAYS—Harris, Myers, Kennedy—3.

So the motion was carried.

On the first ballot for committee, Ald. Carpenter received 19 votes, and Ald. Rutherford 18 votes, and Ald. Bostwick 16 votes, and there were declared elected.

Ald. Long moved to reconsider the report and order of the committee on Claims to pay L. S. Major $2,000 on account of Lincoln Park improvements, and the same lying upon the table.

Ald. Long moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were called on said motion, and the following voted in the affirmative:

YEAS—Aldermen Ryan, Sherman, Cregier, Jones, Hoyne, Tait, Van Horn, Reno, Wentworth, Wright, Cullerton, Throop, Rice, Wheeler, Wilson, Wicker, Wyman, Walsh, Colvin, Allen, Long, Rutherford, Scott, Bostwick and Kennedy—25.

NAYS—Harris, Myers, Kennedy—3.

So the motion was carried.

Ald. Long moved to reconsider the vote by which the Mayor was authorized to execute a draft of contract with Lasalle street, with the following endorsed thereon:

"I object to this order because the contract referred to be executed by the Mayor and Comptroller is not in the interest of the city, nor does the order provide for any bond or other legal security that the contractor will carry out and fulfill said contract, and because while said contract binds the city by its terms to pay said contractor the sum of $1,000 per month in cash and orders during the time, there is no provision in said contract or in the order that the contractor shall furnish any pipe within any given time, thereby virtually authorizing the contractor to delay the completion of the work without giving the city the power to compel the completion of the same, and thereby subjecting the city to a heavy loss of interest on the money paid to the contractor. Further, I object to said order because I consider it improper to call the attention of the Common Council to the subject matter of the same, and that the Council should not be asked to consider the question of the amount to be paid to the contractor for the work to be done under said contract, and thereby virtually compel the Council to pay such amount as the contractor may demand, as the Council would be authorized to refund only such amount as may be found to be due by the Board of Public Works, and I therefore object to said order for the reason that the Board of Public Works is the proper body to examine the accounts of the contractor and to report the amount due him.

The Clerk read the notice of the contract, as the only case in regard to the subject which contains any covenant binding the contractor to the faithful performance of his contract. Whereupon Ald. Sherman moved that the Comptroller be directed to require the bond to be executed by the contractor in the name of the company for two dollars for thousand dollars which was agreed to by the Council. The yeas and nays were called on said motion. The Clerk proceeded to call the names of the members of the Council, and the following voted in the affirmative:

YEAS—Aldermen Ryan, Sherman, Cregier, Jones, Hoyne, Tait, Van Horn, Reno, Wentworth, Wright, Cullerton, Throop, Rice, Wheeler, Wilson, Wicker, Wyman, Walsh, Colvin, Allen, Long, Rutherford, Scott, Bostwick and Kennedy—25.

NAYS—Harris, Myers, Kennedy—3.

So the motion was carried.

On the first ballot for committee, Ald. Carpenter received 19 votes, and Ald. Rutherford 18 votes, and Ald. Bostwick 16 votes, and there were declared elected.

Ald. Long moved to reconsider the report and order of the committee on Claims to pay L. S. Major $2,000 on account of Lincoln Park improvements, and the same lying upon the table.

Ald. Long moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were called on said motion, and the following voted in the affirmative:

YEAS—Aldermen Ryan, Sherman, Cregier, Jones, Hoyne, Tait, Van Horn, Reno, Wentworth, Wright, Cullerton, Throop, Rice, Wheeler, Wilson, Wicker, Wyman, Walsh, Colvin, Allen, Long, Rutherford, Scott, Bostwick and Kennedy—25.

NAYS—Harris, Myers, Kennedy—3.

So the motion was carried.

Ald. Long, of committee on Finance, offered the following:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

Your committee on Finance, to whom was referred petition of Thomas Gahan and others, praying for the passage of an order to advertise for proposals to furnish the city with 1,000,000 feet of pine lumber, and 1,000,000 feet of hemlock lumber, would report for reference and the same was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Ordered, That the Superintendent of Public Works be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for proposals to furnish the city with 1,000,000 feet of pine lumber, and 1,000,000 feet of hemlock lumber.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Also, the following:

Also of same committee, to whom was referred petition of Thomas Gahan and others, praying for the passage of an order to advertise for proposals to furnish the city with 1,000,000 feet of pine lumber, and 1,000,000 feet of hemlock lumber, would report in favor of the passage of the same, and recommended that the Superintendent of Public Works be authorized to advertise for proposals to furnish the city with 1,000,000 feet of pine lumber, and 1,000,000 feet of hemlock lumber.

Also of same committee, to whom was referred petition of Henry Wunder and others for sidewalk on north side of Division street, from Dearborn street to Wells street, would report in favor of the prayer of the petitioners, and recommended that the Mayor and Comptroller be authorized to issue the usual order for the same six feet wide.

Also of same committee, to whom was referred petition of Henry Wunder and others for sidewalk on north side of Division street, from Dearborn street to Wells street, would report in favor of the prayer of the petitioners, and recommended that the Mayor and Comptroller be authorized to issue the usual order for the same six feet wide. Report concurred in and order passed.

Also of same committee, to whom was referred petition of Thomas Gahan and others for sidewalk on north side of Division street, from Dearborn street to Wells street, would report in favor of the prayer of the petitioners, and recommended that

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIA.

War Excitement Increasing.

THE ARMAMENT GOING ON.

Proposition for the Congress not Acceptable.

St. John's, N. F., April 26.—The steamship Circassia, from Galway, has passed Cape Race, bound to New York, and by the dispatches from the Liverpool agent of the Associated Press we are placed in possession of Liverpool dates by telegraph to the 18th inst., five days later than previous advices. The latest dates by mail from Liverpool are to the evening of the 18th.

The steamers Weser and Arago had arrived out.

The latest complexion of continental affairs is warlike. The Paris letters regard peace as hopeless.

The movements of the French troops assume the most threatening proportions, and the preparations in every branch continue without abatement. The Paris *Patrie* nevertheless asserts that France has not armed.

Austria's propositions for the Congress are not acceptable to France, but not being prepared to take the field immediately, Napoleon seeks delay.

The Paris Bourse has been depressed, but closed rather firmer at 67f. 85c.

The Ministerial statement to the two Houses of the British Parliament in relation to the affairs of Europe, which had been promised on the 18th, was postponed till the 19th.

Parliament had unanimously voted thanks to the civil and military officers, and to the army in India, for having achieved the suppression of the India rebellion.

The Congress negotiations are progressing very slowly. Austria positively refused to take part without a previous and simultaneous disarming.

The Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Killing of P. Barton Key.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—There is a fair prospect of a speedy termination of this protracted trial. It is expected that if the decision of the Judge on the instructions prayed for, be not very adverse to the prisoner's cause, the case will be submitted to the Jury without further summing up; in which case a verdict would probably be returned on this, the twentieth day of the trial.

The District Attorney this morning resumed his argument on the instructions prayed for.

Later.

Mr. Ould concluded his speech at half-past 1 o'clock. The Court granted the instructions prayed for by the prosecution, with explanations, and admitted some and refused others of the prayers of the defence. The strictest attention was paid to this part of the proceedings. The defence renewed the proposition to submit the case without argument. The District Attorney concurred entirely in the proposition.

At three o'clock the Jury returned amidst intense excitement, and gave a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The applause was deafening; the audience hurrahing and waiving their hats.

The Utah Imbroglio.

St. Louis, April 26.—A series of letters published in the Salt Lake Valley *Journal*, giving the proceedings of Judge Cradlebaugh's court in Provo, explains to some extent the difficulties and disturbances in Utah.

The misunderstanding between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnston, seems to have grown out of the refusal of the latter to withdraw the troops from Provo, sent there under a requisition of Gov. Cumming, to protect witnesses.

Judge Cradlebaugh passed severe strictures on Gov. Cumming's proclamation, which has not been received here, characterizing it as informal, and evidently designed to exasperate the people against the troops—to obstruct the course of justice, and to excite insubordination in the army.

He also says that instead of the presence of the troops tending to terrify the inhabitants, and intimidate witnesses; jurors, and parties in behalf of the prosecution, had been compelled to seek the protection of the troops against the threats and intimidations of the inhabitants, said to be so terrified.

Judge Cradlebaugh was sifting merely as a committing magistrate, and would go to Camp Floyd on the following week to continue the investigations.

Testimony has been elicited implicating several Bishops and the Civil authorities of the Territory, in various murders—all of whom fled to avoid arrest. The four grand juries discharged by Judge Cradlebaugh, also fled, and Cedar City, and several other towns in the vicinity of the Meadow-Mountain Massacre are almost depopulated.

It is also stated that the Indians, about 1,000 strong, headed by white men, have mustered in that neighborhood, and express their determination to prevent the arrest of any one in that section.

Judge Cradlebaugh emphatically denies that the grand jury protested against their discharge as stated by the *Deseret News*.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

St. Louis, April 26.—Geo. O. Alterion, a teller in the Southern Bank of St. Louis, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of embezzling the funds of that institution. The amount of the defalcation is $35,000. In addition to the official bond of Alterion, which is $20,000, the bank has secured property valued at $70,000.

Alterion is a man of family, and was formerly book keeper in the Bank of Missouri, from which institution it is supposed he abstracted $20,000.

Fratricide at Du Quoin, Ill.

Cheserea, Ill., April 25.—Two brothers named Henry and Hiram Campbell, in the East St. Mile Prairie, a few miles south of Du Quoin, while engaged in moving their house, made a drunken fronic of the occasion, with a number of neighbors who were looking on. Both the brothers drank a large quantity of bad liquor, and Hiram became perfectly maddened under its influence, and made an attack upon Henry with a knife. Henry warded him off with an axe. He made a second attack, when Henry struck his drunken brother upon the head with the axe, felling him to the ground, from the effects of which he died. Henry was arrested, examined and acquitted on the ground of "self-defence."

Awful Flood in the Lower Mississippi!

Cairo, April 25.—Our last advices in regard to the high water in the Lower Mississippi are of an alarming nature. The numerous crevasses have resulted in the overflow of large tracts of the lower country, and the destruction of stock, crops and improvements to an almost incalculable amount. From Memphis down the river is described as spreading on either hand like a sea, and marks of desolation are everywhere visible. Scores of plantations and villages are either overflowed or rendered almost uninhabitable by the moisture and the surrounding moisture has covered every dwelling.

Steamer Sunk.

St. Louis, April 12.—The United States steamer Mink, with a cargo of government stores, sunk about St. Josepha, Sunday morning. Loss, $30,000.

Finale of the Sickles Farce.

Washington, April 26.—The following is a graphic description of the closing scene in the Sickles trial. The door is opened, and the Deputy Marshal calls out "room for the Jury." In they come, one by one, and proceed to take their seats in the box. There is one general movement in the crowded court-room to get a look at their faces; all vestraffit is forgotten, benches, forms and tables are mounted by the most excited or most venturesome. "Have they come," is heard hurriedly spoken on all sides; then a succession of cries of "down in front," "get off the benches," "sit down," silence in court, "order, order," but it seemed impossible to restore order until the Judge directs the Clerk to call the names of the Jury.

The uproar instantly subsides, and as the Clerk calls the name of each juror they respond, one of the officers called out the numbers. When the 12th name is called and responded to a pin might be heard to drop in the suddenly stilled crowd. The jury are all standing.

Clerk—Daniel E. Sickles, stand up and look to the jury.

Mr. S stood up.

Clerk—How say you, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?

Arnold—We have.

Clerk—How say you; do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

Arnold—Not guilty.

As these words fell from the lips of the foreman, there was one loud, wild, thrilling, tumult; some hurra's by spectators. Cheer after cheer resounded in the—

[Here the line failed east of Toledo.]

For Pike's Peak.

SHARP'S RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, PRIMERS and AMUNITION.—H. C. Gillette, General Agent for the Pacific States, offers the trade at manufacturer's prices, at D. EATON & CO.'s, 56 Lake street. Liberal discount made to the trade. ap19 1m e 826

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—Hard Bread and Crackers.—The subscribers would call attention of dealers to their facilities for supplying them with Hard Bread and Crackers. Having been many years in the California trade we can assure all who entrust their orders to us perfect satisfaction.

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SHARP'S and COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; Primers and Caps by the thousand; Powder, Shot Guns, and other supplies for the Mines at cash prices, at 89 Lake street.

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, 1859.

The day has been stormy and exceedingly unpleasant, affording us not a single item in financial matters of any interest. The banks still maintain exchange at 1¼ to customers; but outsiders are charged 1¾, and we hear of sales as high as 2 ₱ cent. There appears to be no panic in the market, but no one seems to be able to answer the question, whance a supply is to be obtained. It should not be forgotten that the largest purchasers of exchange are our railways, their appetite in this regard being about as insatiable as that of a locomotive for fuel. Nearly all their receipts, above expenses, go to New York to pay indebtedness or dividends there. Business with them, as with almost every department of trade, is dull, and while the supply of exchange, and our means to keep it up are comparatively very limited, the demand is nearly in a corresponding ratio, as the purchases of merchants have been confined to the narrowest possible limits.

Currency is abundant, and good business paper in demand at 10 ₱ cent. Gold 1¼. Street rates continue nominal at 1@2 ₱ cent. per month. Little doing.

NEW YORK.—The *Evening Post* of the 23d says:

The money market is, we think, duller than a week ago. The mercantile demand appears to be lessening, the natural result of the caution induced by the disturbed condition of Europe. The banks take all good paper at 5@6 ₱ cent., mainly at 5@6 for "Gilt Edge." The transactions on temporary loan are also only to a moderate extent at 4@5 ₱ cent. The inside figure as instant call.

The shipment of specie to Europe to-day by the Vanderbilt and City of Baltimore, is rather larger than was expected, $1,291,264.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 25.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The weather during the past week has been very changeable, with alternations of cold, sunshine and rain. The ground all over the Northwest is wet, and has in many instances retarded agricultural operations, and in some cases damaged the winter wheat. Spring wheat has been sown to a limited extent, the majority of agriculturists preferring to delay sowing till the weather is more settled.

The following tables show the total imports and exports of leading articles of commerce by lake, canal, and eastern and western railways, during the past and previous weeks, and since January 1,—compared with the same amount imported and exported up to the corresponding date in 1858:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending April 25.	Prev. Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1858.
Flour, bbls	7,900	8,725	89,937	143,565
Wheat, bu	21,350	47,100	1,790,441	1,790,441
Corn, bu	22,900	46,000	778,000	450,000
Oats, bu	4,000	7,000	144,000	144,000
Barley, bu	3,171	7,400	16,000	16,914
Rye, bu	1,170	297	14,000	1,000,000
Barley, bu	3,150	4,400	77,000	77,000
Provisions, lbs	30	....	1,192,107	1,004,225
Potatoes, bu	1,000	....	4,000	27,000
Broom Corn, lbs	1,000	....	10,110	....
Hay, tons	100	....	1,000	....
Pork, bbls	272	1,200	6,000	....
Lard, lbs	105,000	247,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Live Hogs, No	2,000	4,000	17,000	17,000
Sugar, hhds	359	721	1,185	1,185
Molasses, bbls	30	....	1,000	1,000
Molasses, gals	30	....	400	2,400
Beans, bbls	25	....	16,110	20,000
Highwines, bbls	417	195	7,910	11,200
Cheese, lbs	....	....	1,000	....
Lead, pigs	104,097	193,292	1,640,189	227,347
Wool, lbs	....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mill Stuffs, lbs	92,360	....	74,360	2,000,000
Coal, tons	1,000	....	2,000	2,000
Live Stock, No	1,000	....	1,000	1,000
Live Hogs, No	9,741	1,321	21,260	66,100
Cattle, No	....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cattle, No	1,413	1,000	3,000	23,475
Sheep, No	500	....	500	2,000
Hides, pcs	30	....	30,000	30,000
Shingles, No	1,300,000	1,400,000	30,207,000	31,507,000
Shingles, No	4,000,000	3,000,000	46,715,000	10,374,000
Lumber, M	1,000,000	....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Lumber, M	52,000	15,000	9,310	....
Pickets, No	50,000	15,000	65,000	130,000
Square Timber, feet	50,000	70,000	194,000	....
Saw Timber, feet	50,000	....	50,000	....
Shingle Bolts	23,782	12,116	266,282	....
Wood, cords	1,000	1,000	2,000	....
Wood, Dock, cords	2,131	213	6,119	20,811
Wood, Steamboat, cords	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Wood, Sawed, cords	1,000	....	1,000	1,000
Staves, No	250,000	150,000	294,000	20,013
Hoop Poles, No	4,000	....	4,000	10,000
Ash, bbls	33	4,700	....	....

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FROM CHICAGO.

	Week ending April 25.	Previous Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1858.
Flour, bbls	2,647	12,725	57,301	57,486
Wheat, bu	51,350	47,100	1,790,441	1,790,441
Corn, bu	22,900	46,000	778,000	450,000
Oats, bu	1,000	2,000	45,000	113,332
Barley, bu	100	2,000	33,332	....
Rye, bu	30,000	30,000	30,000	727,000
Potatoes, bu	2,000	2,444	43,915	....
Corn, lbs	6,400	10,000	10,000	215,577
Beef, bbls	30	1,100	19,207	27,562
Pork, bbls	1,000	1,000	10,000	28,614
Lard, lbs	....	....	1,000	....
Lard Oil, bbls	25,000	212,625	237,625	8,000,000
Lard, lbs	2,110	2,000	4,110	1,000,000
Tallow, lbs	....	2,000	2,000	1,729,100
Butter, lbs	1,000	1,000	2,000	....
Horses, No	181	155	1,336	....
Hogs, No	....	....	1,000	51,010
Live Stock, No	2,597	1,750	19,540	22,930
Cattle, No	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Hides, No	500,000	541,138	4,000,717	4,000,717
Hides, lbs	50,000	54,113	400,071	400,071
Salt, bbls	1,750	3,450	18,100	....
Wool, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,361	....
Alcohol, bbls	70	....	1,314	946,700
Ale, bbls	50	....	1,000	100,861
Wool, lbs	3,713	2,000	95,469	30,000,000
Lumber, M	2,000,000	3,000,000	51,000,000	21,451,500
Shingles, No	1,100,000	2,967,000	42,313,000	7,286,000
Pickets, No	1,000,000	600,000	6,000,000	....
Timber, lbs	....	....	5,311	....
Coal, tons	14,258	14,258	28,516	....
Pickets, No	2,000	2,000	20,000	....
Posts, No	200,000	200,000	215,000	....
Wood, cords	50	....	....	....
Staves, No	50,000	500,000	4,137,000	....
Shingle Bolts	1,000,000	4,374,000	43,606,000	....
Wood, logs	150	....	2,150	....
Sheep, No	....	150	....	....

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 25, AND SINCE JANUARY 1ST.

	Week ending April 25.		Since January 1st.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	7,900	2,647	89,937	57,301
Wheat, bu	21,350	51,350	1,790,441	1,790,441
Corn, bu	22,900	22,900	778,000	450,000
Oats, bu	4,171	1,000	144,000	45,000
Barley, bu	3,150	100	77,000	33,332
Rye, bu	1,170	30,000	14,000	30,000
Potatoes, bu	3,150	2,000	4,000	43,915
Broom Corn, lbs	1,000	....	10,110	....
Hay, tons	100	....	1,000	....
Pork, bbls	272	1,000	6,000	....
Lard, lbs	105,000	237,625	1,000,000	237,625
Live Hogs, No	9,741	1,321	21,260	66,100
Cattle, No	1,413	1,000	3,000	23,475
Sheep, No	500	....	500	2,000
Hides, pcs	30	....	30,000	30,000
Shingles, No	1,300,000	1,400,000	30,207,000	31,507,000
Shingles, No	4,000,000	3,000,000	46,715,000	10,374,000
Lumber, M	1,000,000	....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Lumber, M	52,000	15,000	9,310	....
Pickets, No	50,000	15,000	65,000	130,000
Square Timber, feet	50,000	70,000	194,000	....
Saw Timber, feet	50,000	....	50,000	....
Shingle Bolts	23,782	12,116	266,282	....
Wood, cords	1,000	1,000	2,000	....
Wood, Dock, cords	2,131	213	6,119	20,811
Wood, Steamboat, cords	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Wood, Sawed, cords	1,000	....	1,000	1,000
Staves, No	250,000	150,000	294,000	20,013
Hoop Poles, No	4,000	....	4,000	10,000
Ash, bbls	33	4,700	....	....

The following table shows the receipts and shipments by Lake and Canal to-day:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft	1,307,000	Wheat, bu	10,150
Lath, No	8,000	Corn, bu	12,403
Wood, cds	400		
Timber, ft	45,000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, bbls	100	Lumber, ft	446,546
Staves, cable yds	250	Shingles, No	682,500
Wood, cords	200	Pickets, No	135,150

The Wheat market to-day opened less buoyant than at the close yesterday; but an improvement in New York caused an additional firmness, and before the close No. 1 Red sold at $1.59—showing an advance of 1c over yesterday's figures. Spring wheat was in better request, and the market closed firm at an advance of 1c. About 17,000 bu changed hands at $1.57¼@1.59 for No. 1 Red; $1.14@1.15 for No. 2 Red; 92@93½ for Standard Spring, and 81c for No. 2 Spring—market closing firm. Corn was quiet, there being no Canal or River offering. Sales of Railroad show a decline of 1c. Flour inactive. Oats, rye and barley unchanged. Provisions dull. Sales of Mess Pork here and at Milwaukee at $16.35@16.50.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, 1859.

FREIGHTS—LAKE.—During the past week freights have been scarce and rates have ruled still lower than during any week since the opening. The following charters have been made since our last weekly review: Star Rob, wheat to Buffalo at 3c; props Wascna, Mohawk, and Milwaukee, corn to Buffalo at 3c; schr Kivid, wheat from Racine to Kingston at 6c. To-day the schr Midnight was chartered to take a cargo of ice from Green Bay to Cleveland at 50c per ton.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The competition between the roads tending to the east continues to exist, and fourth class freight is taken at from 80@90 ₱ 100 lbs. Cattle, @40 ₱ head to New York.

FLOUR.—Receipts last week, 7,906 bbls; shipments, 9,645 bbls. The market during the past week has been quiet, and prices have had a downward tendency—closing at $5.50@5.60 for Extras, which are in limited shipping demand. Winter grades have been in fair request for city trade, and prices remain unchanged. The only round lots of flour which have changed hands for shipment reported are 500 bbls "West Avons" Spring Extra at $5.20, and 500 bbls of another brand of about the same quality, on private terms. Winter Extras have sold to the trade from 500 bbls to 1Bs, at $5.25@5.50—and for choice Southern Illinois White Winter. A large amount of the flour received here during the past week has been St. Louis and Quincy flour, en route for Boston—low water of freight by the Lakes inducing shippers to send this way instead of New Orleans. Rye Flour has been in limited request at $4.25@4.35.

WHEAT.—The market was quiet. Sales were: 70 bbls choice White Winter at $4.20; 140 bbls Spring Extra at private terms.

WHEAT.—Receipts last week, 21,350 bu; shipped 51,350 bu. The market during the greater part of the week past has ruled dull and dragging, with scarcely any export demand for either White or Spring qualities. Any speculative demand that has existed has been almost entirely confined to No. 1 Red, which has continued, any other day, from 1c@2c above $1.58. At the close, on account of about 10,000 bu being sold "short" the market for No. 1 Red was very firm, and this commanded with more favorable rates by the 1Liverpool steamer, caused an advance of 1c on No. 1 Red. The demand for Spring Wheat has been confined chiefly to city and country millers, and prices have been nominal. During the past day or two, however, the market has been somewhat stiffer—to day No. 2 Spring and Standard having advanced 1c@2c. The receipts of the week by day, will be found in the following table:

Date.	No. 1 Red.	No. 2 Red.	Rejected.	Spring.	Total.
18th	11,500	....	....	1,000	12,500
19th	1,000	....	....	....	1,000
20th	1,000	....	....	....	1,000
21st	1,000	....	....	....	1,000
22d	1,000	1,000	....	....	2,000
23d	1,000	1,000	....	....	2,000
25th	1,350	....	....	....	1,350
Total	17,850	2,000	....	1,000	20,850

Toward the latter, though not so buoyant as last evening, opened firm, and the advance of yesterday was eventually sustained. The transactions were as follows: Warren —1,000 bu No. 1 Red at 61 57¼; in store; 2,000 bu do at 61.57½ in store, for delivery on Tuesday; 1,000 bu do at 61.58 in store for to-morrow; 1,000 bu do at 61.59 in store, for Tuesday's delivery; 1,000 bu do at 61.59 in store; 1,000 bu do at 61.58 in store all this week, buyer's option; 1,000 bu do at 61.59 in store for Monday; 1,000 bushels do at 61.59½ in store, for Mon day's in May, subject option; 500 bushels No. 2 Red at 61.54 in store; 1,500 bu do at 61.58 in store. Rumsey—Advanced 1@2c. Sales were: 1,000 bu Rejected at the close; 700 bu do at 60c in store; 1,000 bu do at 59½c in store; 1,440 bu No. 2 Spring at 51c in store—closing firm.

CORN.—Receipts last week 39,955 bu; shipments, 24,900 bu. The market during the past week has been very heavy, and suffered a decline of 1@2c. The decline in the Eastern market caused shippers to hold back, and there has been but a limited export demand. The receipts, however, have been principally of common canal mixed and refused, and Eastern orders are generally for prime Illinois River, of which but few have been offered. The transactions, each day, during the past week, with the prices of Canal and River, "mixed," and No 1 "store," will be found in the following table:

Date.	Amt'nt sold, bu.	River.	Canal.	No. 1.
18th	3,000	....	@ 37½	@ 38½
19th	3,000	....	@ 37½	@ 38½
20th	3,000	....	@ 37½	@ 38½
21st	3,000	....	@ 37½	@ 38½
22d	10,000	@41	@ 37½	@ 38½
23d	10,000	@41	@ 37½	@ 38½
25th	34,000	@41	@ 37½	@ 38½

To-day the market was quiet, there being no Canal or River offering. Sales were: 4,000 bu warm canal at 38c in store—lip storage; 700 bu No. 1 at 47½c store; 700 bu do at 47c on track; 300 bu do at 47½c on track; 300 bu Rye at 67c ₱ 70 lbs on track.

OATS.—Receipts last week, 4,170 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu. The market during the past week has been quiet, and prices have had a downward tendency—closing firm. Both the brothers drank a large quantity of bad liquor, and Hiram became perfectly maddened under its influence, and made an attack upon Henry with a knife. Henry warded him off with an axe. He made a second attack, when Henry struck his drunken brother upon the head with the axe, felling him to the ground, from the effects of which he died. Henry was arrested, examined and acquitted on the ground of "self-defence."

BARLEY.—Receipts last week, 1,150 bu; shipments, 100 bu. The sales of the week have been entirely confined to a few small lots of No. 2 and No. 1 to Brewers, at 85c free of storage for the former, and 70c free of storage for the latter. There is no export demand.

ALCOHOL.—Receipts last week, 362 bbls. Manufacturers' prices, 40½@50c; Dealers' prices for one to five barrels, 55@60c.

BROOM CORN.—Receipts last week, 1,000 lbs; shipments, 4,400 lbs. The market is quiet and inactive, at $60@ $80 for inferior, and $110@$130 ₱ 100 lbs grass.

BEANS.—Receipts last week, 0 bu. Market dull and demand confined entirely to city trade. Sales of inferior during the week at 60@65c, and good at 75@80c.

BUTTER.—Receipts last week, 32,742 lbs. Market steady and active for choice roll at 20@22c; but inferior is rather dull at 15@16c.

CORN MEAL.—Rolled, 2.60@2.80 ₱ ton; do Kiln dried, $30 ₱ ton; Unbolted, $27@28 ₱ ton.

COFFEE.—Receipts, 600 lbs. Market firm, with an estimated sale of the following quotations:—Rio 11¾@12½c; Laguayra 11¾@12½c; Maracaibo 14@15½c; O. G. Java 16½ @17c; Mocca 17½@20c.

CANDLES.—Tallow, 12@12½c; Stearine, 16½@17½c; Star, 18@20c.

COAL.—Receipts last week, 2,131 tons; shipments 168 tons. During the past week, several cargoes have been received by Lake, and sold as follows:—One cargo of Mineral Ridge at 84 49 afloat; two cargoes of Briarhill 84.50; one cargo of Chippewa, 84.00. The following are the wholesale quotations current in the yards, delivered ₱ depot:—Brierwood—Lump, 84.50@5.00; Briar Hill and Miners' Ridge, 84.50@; Chippewa, 84.00@; Newcastle, 83.50@; Illinois Coal, 83.75@4.00. ANTHRACITE—Scranton, Egg, 8@8.50; Lehigh, 85.50@6.00.

CATTLE.—Shipments last week, 1,413 head; shipments, 951 head. The market during the past week has been active and buoyant. There have been quite a number of buyers for Eastern markets here, and under the inducements offered, in low freights, prices for choice fat beeves have ranged from 83@3.75, gross. Ordinary cattle have been in fair request at 84.50@3. Sherman's Yards on the the Lake shore, have been cleared out almost daily. During the week, 400 head of fat still-fed cattle were sold to arrive at 85.00 gross. They will average 1,400 lbs. TO-DAY—100 head more of Balistatter's sold to Robbins at 85.00, were shipped. They averaged 1,315 lbs.

CHEESE.—New York, 12@15c; W. R., 10@11c—very little of the latter in market.

COOPERAGE.—Flat Hoop Flour barrels, 1 80@85c; Pork barrels, 60@75c; Whiskey do, 81.00@1.12; Oak Hoop Pails, $12 per thousand; Hickory do, $14 per thousand.

CORDAGE.—Tarred Rope, 13c; Jute, 10@11c; Manilla, 13@13½c.

DRUGS AND DYES.—Quinine Sulph, $1.30@1.45 per oz; Morphine, 84.75; Borax, refined, 25@30c; Aloes, 20@30c; Brimstone, crude, 4@5c; Camphor, refined, 80c; Cream Tartar, 30@35c; Rhubarb, East India, $1.40; Hyd. Potash 81.50@4.75; Epsom Salts, 4@5½c; Iodine, $5.75; Copperas 1½@2c; Alum, 4½@4½c; Vitriol, blue, 15@17c; Madder 14@17c; Cochineal, $1.50; Indigo, 75@$1.00. Quick-silver scarce and in good demand at $1.20. Opium scarce at 7@7½c. Ginger—The market during the past week has been active and buoyant, but towards the close there was a somewhat weak-er. To-DAY there was a good shipping demand for Lake Superior, with sales of 20 bbls at 10c.

FISH.—Receipts last week, 1,710 pkgs. The market during the week has been active and under a good demand for new inspection of Whitefish, prices have advanced 50c. The following are the closing quotations:—WHITEFISH—New inspection, No 1, 84@4.50; No 2, 83.50@3.75; Trout, No 1, 83.50@ 84.00; MACKEREL—Boston No. 1, bbls, $15; No. 2, $13; No. 3, $12; No 1, bf bbls, 8@8.50; No. 2, 87.00; No. 3, 86.50. Codfish—Grand Bank, 4½@; St. George and Marblehead, 4½per lbs; Do Carolina, 82.25 per lbs; Bricalls, 7@8c per lb; Filberts, 9@9½c; Walnuts, 10@12½c; Almonds,—hard shell, 20@; soft shell, 25@; Pecans, 12½@15c; Hickory Nuts, 3@4c.

FURS AND SKINS.—Receipts last week, 10,776 lbs; shipped, 84,055 lbs. Market quiet and steady at the following quotations:—Mink, 50@$1.12½; Coon, 20@30c each; Rat (spring) 18c each; Wolf, 62½c each; Wild Cat 35c each; House Cat 12½c each; Skunk 30c each; Otter (Fall) $4@$5 each; Red Fox $1.50 each; Bear $5.00@8.00 each; Opposum 15c each; Marten $1.00@ 2.50 each; Fisher $4.00@5.00 each; Beaver $1.00 ₱ lb; Deer Skins 18@20c ₱ lb; Otter $5.00@4.50 each.

GLASS.—The following are the wholesale cash rates:

8x10glass	cyl. by bx.	@2.00	9x12 glass cyl. by bx. @3.30
9x11	" "	2.60	10x12 " " 3.00
9x13	" "	2.60	10x13 " " 3.00
9x14	" "	2.60	11x16 " " 3.00
10x12	" "	2.60	12x16 " " 3.00
10x13	" "	2.60	12x18 " " 3.00
10x14	" "	2.60	12x20 " " 3.00

GUNPOWDER.—Rifle Powder, in kegs, $6@8.50; Blasting do do @3.50@4.00; cases of 1 lb flasks @@3.50; do half do @4.50@5.00.

HIGHWINES.—Receipts last week, 417 bbls; exports, 42 bbls. The market during the week has been quiet and steady at 18c, with little or no demand, except for actual use. To-DAY we note sales of 75 bbls in lots at 24c.

HIDES.—Receipts last week, 494,570 lbs; shipments, 390,189 lbs. The market during the week has been active and steady, with a good demand for all descriptions, at 6@6½c for Buffalo and Dry Flint Hides. The sales at the close are as the following quotations:—Green Country Hides, 5½@5¾c; Green Slaughter, 6@6½c; Buffalo Hides, 6@6½c; Dry Salt, 10@12½c; Dry Flint Hides, 16@16½c; Green Patts, 75c@ $1.00.

HOGS.—Receipts last week, 2,721 head; shipped, 2,597 head. The market during the week has been buoyant under an active eastern demand. Common lots sold at 84.25@4.75 gross, and fat, heavy hogs, at 84.75@5.05 gross. Market closing firm.

IRON AND NAILS.—Shipments last week, 202,180 lbs. The market during the week has been quiet and steady at 2½c@3c for Common; 3½c; Fine; 7½@8½c; Spring Steel, 7½@8c; Sheet Iron, 4½@5c; Nails, wrought, 7½c.

LEATHER.—Market firm and quiet at following quotations: Oak Sole 30@35c ₱ lb; Spanish middle weights, 32@ 36c ₱ lb; Middle Leather, 30@35c; Dressed Leather, 40@ 45c ₱ doz.; Harness Leather 30@35c ₱ lb; Hemlock Kip, 30@ 35c ₱ lb; Hemlock Calf, 75@85c ₱ lb; French Kip, 60@65c ₱ lb; French Calf, 81.40@1.60; Calf Skins, 40@45 ₱ doz.; Sheep do 40c ₱ doz.; Harness Leather 30@35c ₱ lb; Hemlock Kip, 30@ 35c ₱ lb; Hemlock Calf, 75@85c ₱ lb; French Kip, 60@65c ₱ lb; French Calf, 81.40@1.60; Calf Skins, 40@45 ₱ doz.; Sheep do 40c ₱ doz.; Harness Leather 30@35c ₱ lb; Hemlock Kip, 30@ 35c ₱ lb; Hemlock Calf, 75@85c ₱ lb; French Kip, 60@65c ₱ lb; French Calf, 81.40@1.60; Calf Skins, 40@45 ₱ doz.

LIME AND PLASTER.—Lime in bbls, 81@1.12½; Lime in bulk, 75c@81; Stucco, common, 82.00@2.75; Extra do at 83.25@3.50: Land Plaster, $1.50@1.62½; Cement, $2.00@ 20: Plastering Hair, 40c; New York Water Lime, $1.12½.

LEAD AND SHOT.—Received last week, 104,097 lbs; Shipments, 37,500. The following are the closing quotations: Lead Pipe, 9@9c; Bar Lead, 7½@8c; Pig Lead, 6½@7c; Drop Shot, 81.75 per bag of 25 lbs; Buck Shot, 82.10 per bag.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin, 82.25; Pitch, 81.75@4.00; Tar, 84.75.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—Receipts last week, 600 bbls beef; 272 bbls pork; 105,000 lbs cured meats; 237,625 lbs lard. Shipments: 56 bbls beef; 1,555 bbls pork; 17,900 lbs cured meats; 2,110 lbs lard. The market during the past week has been very full. There were several lots of Mess Pork sold for shipment to the lumber region and to the east at $16.40@16.50; but at the close there is little inquiry and the market is heavy. To-DAY 125 bbls Burlington Mess Pork sold at $16.35, and 100 bbls Milwaukee at 84.50. Mess Beef is quiet and nominal at 89@10 for Mess and $11@12 for Extra Mess. Beef Hams, $16. There is no inquiry for Cut Meats, with very little offering. Bacon is in retail demand only at 9@10c for Hams. Lard is quiet at 10½c, at which figure a lot of 300 tcs was sold a few days since.

POTATOES.—Receipts, 3,150 bu; shipped, 2,000 bu. There has been a good demand for pure Mushanocks and Pinkeyes during the week, and sales have been made at 80@85c. Towards the close, however, the market has declined 5@10c per bu, and sales can be had for Pinkeyes at 80@85c in store. Mushanocks, Sales to-DAY were 150 bu Mushanocks at 80c delivered; 340 bu prime Pinkeyes at 80c in bags; 600 bu mixed at 60c on track. The stock of common is large, and the market dull.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens, 82.00@2.50 per doz; Turkeys, 8@10c.

SEEDS.—Receipts last week, 46,750 lbs; shipped, 84,855 lbs. TIMOTHY.—The market during the greater part of the week was bare, and transactions were limited. Towards the close, however, there was a demand for seed, and sales ranged from 81